

took our ancestors longer to come from London to Boston than it will take to reach the moon. These pilgrimages into space will come. Rocket engines to make these voyages possible are already under construction. The same is true of space capsules, which will be the forerunners of large space planes. We are truly about to live in "one world."

Last month I had the privilege of being briefed for 2 days at our SAC base in Omaha, Nebr.

It does something strange to your thinking to sit by a gold telephone far underground that is in instant communication with 52 military bases in the world—to say nothing of the surveillance planes continually aloft day and night—and the red telephone over which—on one command from our Chief Executive and no one else—our guided missiles could be released—missiles that can travel at 18,000 miles per hour, then pinpoint the target over 5,000 miles away. The 100-ton megaton bomb has a destructive power equivalent to 100 million tons of TNT. If it exploded in New York, it would obliterate all the city of New York, most of New Jersey, all of Westchester County, and all of lower Connecticut, including Meriden.

Anywhere a nuclear bomb explodes radiation will bar human beings from the area for many years.

The call on this red telephone could destroy every city in Russia within 26 minutes, which is the most dramatic example of the mechanics of the leadership through which our United States has kept the peace of the world today. Winston Churchill said that except for the power of this force and our ability to control it, all of Europe would have been communized today.

Besides the guided missiles ready to go any minute of the day are the bomber squadrons. These bomber squadrons have a much greater total power than the power of all the missiles. I saw them go into the air in 8 minutes after the go signal. These bomber squadrons are strategically located around the world. The Soviets are also likewise equipped but with no comparison to our strength. Today we are stronger than all our known enemies put together—but how about tomorrow? We must face the facts about the present tensions of Saigon, Laos, Cuba, Berlin, India, and the dozens of other potential trouble spots all over the globe.

World leadership, with the exception of Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries, is today in the hands of tough hard-boiled politicians—highly educated—many of whom have attained their leadership through brutal power—but fortunately now know that if they are to maintain their position, they must have law and order. Prime Minister Kenyatta of Kenya said this to me in person—that is why he called for the British paratroopers at the first sign of rebellion against his government.

We must guide our youngsters in our homes even before their boys club training toward knowing that the beginning of life in any community in the world, whether it be in Meriden or the Congo, is to have law and order. We must guide our youngsters to believe that they must play their part some day in government—that politics is not a dirty mess—that it is the business of governing ourselves. The only way to good government is through practical politics—if you make politics right, you make government right.

Then we will develop the leadership so desperately needed—then we can continue to fight and settle our world battles politically—not with nuclear weapons.

Having been a director of the Boys' Clubs of America for 30 years, I can enthusiastically join in with Edgar Hoover—the greatest proponent for law and order in the world—and say there is no better influence for these objectives than the Boys' Clubs of America. You have done a splendid job here in Meri-

den. Joe Coffey has been an excellent leader of boys—if we can only continue here and spread our boys club gospel further around the United States—yes, and around the world—I can tell my Japanese friend not to worry about our country 15 years from now—that we are developing world leaders.

Thank you and may God bless your work for boys.

Record of Progress—75 Years of Service to Longview, Tex., by the First National Bank of Longview

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 23, 1964

MR. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, east Texas continues to make much progress economically and otherwise. I am pleased to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial which appeared in the Longview Morning Journal, July 19, 1964, which reviews the accomplishments of some of those who have made possible the great progress of our area:

RECORD OF PROGRESS

From its inception in 1889 through the years of farming, oil, and industrial development, the First National Bank has had a definite and very important role in the progress of Longview and Gregg County.

This outstanding bank, which is recognized as one of the State's leading financial institutions, has been part of a massive transformation which has seen Longview advance from the horse-and-buggy era to become a modern city with multifarious advantages which make opportunities for future expansion unlimited.

During its 75 years of service to this community, the First National has enjoyed a consistent growth while witnessing on the national and international scenes many historic events—such as two World Wars, the development of the automobile, the airplane, radio and television, and the coming of the atomic age. It has weathered, because of its strength and the caliber of its officers and directors, depressions and other hardships.

As noted in a special supplement in this issue, which is titled "Of Dinosaurs and Diamonds and a Progressive Bank," the First National has kept pace with changes from quills to simple bookkeeping machines and only last year installed machines that pick up balances automatically and do a variety of other things that allow bank bookkeeping now to be more accurate, faster, and more efficient than ever. It is an assured fact that as changes take place in the future, the First National will keep abreast because it has always been and will continue to be progressive.

Much of the growth of this bank was during the 29 years that Clayton A. Loftis served as president. When he came here in 1930 there were eight employees, a number that has increased almost eight times since then. At that time total capital was \$60,000, surplus \$40,000, undivided profits \$20,000, and loans of \$395,553.04.

The latest statement of condition issued June 30, 1964, showed capital of \$750,000, surplus of \$1 million, undivided profits of \$502,276.70 and loans of \$10,089,083.88. Deposits on that date totaled \$21,617,532.11.

During the administration of Mr. Loftis,

who is now chairman of the board, Longview enjoyed a phenomenal growth as a result of oil development and industrial progress. While helping to make it possible for others to start or expand their business operations, it was through the vision and inspiration of Clayton Loftis that a 10-story bank home and office building was erected by the First National. It is the city's largest and tallest structure, and stands as a memorial to the ability and faith of our very dear friend. One of the greatest pleasures we have enjoyed during our 30 years in Longview was the award our newspapers presented to Mr. Loftis in 1954 for the man who did most to aid industrialization of Gregg County in 1953. The honor was symbolic of Longview's appreciation of this great citizen not only for 1953, but for each year of his devoted and dedicated service to his community and his fellowman.

Many prominent names have been associated with the presidency of the First National. The list is headed by A. E. Clemons, and includes Joe R. Clemons, Jack W. Yates, R. Marvin Kelly, Leroy Trice, T. C. Morgan, Charles W. Foster, Smith Price, Mr. Loftis, Fred Holland, Henry L. Foster, and Fred A. Bloodworth.

On the occasion of its 75th anniversary and in appreciation of the significant and outstanding part it has had in the remarkable growth of our community, we extend our warmest congratulations to the First National Bank, its officers, directors, staff, personnel, and stockholders. At the same time, we urge our readers throughout east Texas to attend the institution's open house, which will be held Monday through Friday.

We honor Chairman Loftis and President Bloodworth, and other officers—John W. McDavid and S. C. Waggoner, senior vice presidents; Ray E. Matthews, R. V. Haggard, Jr., Jon B. Ruff, and Larry Tate, vice presidents; R. L. Dickerson, auditor, and Mack L. Childers, cashier, together with Gene R. Faires, vice president and trust officer, and B. W. Sunkel, vice president in charge of the First National building. We also salute the board of directors, Mr. Bloodworth, Mr. Loftis, Mr. Foster, James R. Curtis, David C. Hull, Mrs. Blackshear Jameson, George A. Kelly, Mr. McDavid, Q. C. Murphy, O. L. Norton, Allen C. Tyler, and L. T. Zeigler.

As the First National commemorates its 75th anniversary it pledges to "go forward with confidence in the ability of the free world to meet the challenges of tomorrow."

On the basis of past performance, this pledge not only will be kept—it will be exceeded.

Sculptor John Gregory Marshall

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 23, 1964

MR. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, may I take this opportunity to bring to the attention of the Members of the U.S. Congress an article written by a well-known art critic, Martha B. Scott, about a young artist-sculptor who formerly lived in the Quincey-South Shore area of Massachusetts and now resides at 849 Black Rock Turnpike, Easton, Conn.

John G. Marshall is the son of Frank Marshall who is presently with the U.S. Post Office Department. As a father, he takes pride in the fine accomplishments of his son, John, who has already shown evidence of rising to great heights:

JOHN MARSHALL: ARTIST-SCULPTOR, EASTON, CONN.

(By Martha B. Scott)

Today we are witnessing the beginnings of an American age in the arts. One of the most flourishing centers for young design talent is that of Greater Boston. And one of the most promising young talents to be released from Boston is that of sculptor John Gregory Marshall.

Lured to Connecticut by architectural commissions, the Quincy-born, Boston-educated artist has just captured one of the year's most coveted awards in the field of art. The Olivetti award for sculpture in the 15th Annual New England Exhibition in Silvermine, Connecticut, went to Marshall's welded brass abstraction entitled "Walling Group," one of 96 pieces chosen for exhibit out of 800 entries. Judged by Dorothy Miller, curator of New York's Museum of Modern Art, the piece is now up for a Ford Foundation Purchase Award. Marshall was one of the few artists mentioned in an enthusiastic review by New York Times critic Stuart Preston.

Prior to the current New England exhibit, Marshall was cited for another welded brass sculpture. His "Reliquary" highlighted the first (1964) Festival of the Religious Arts in the Trinity Parish of Southport, Conn. A large responsive public, both from those who saw the work and from those whose only contact was photography, felt the emotional impact of the artist's powerful creation. In actuality, "Reliquary" was a direct reaction to the assassination of President Kennedy. This was not a traditional art object to be seen as an isolated entity but one to be considered within the context of our expanding environment.

The work of Artist-Sculptor John Marshall is never to be considered as an isolated object. He seeks to establish the relationship between object and environment, taking in the whole scale of architecture, sculpture, and painting. It is in this architectural sculpture that Mr. Marshall is exciting attention with his search for appropriate solutions and a determined sense of originality.

His first commission came from the Cuno Engineering Co., of Meriden, Conn., for a concrete mural. Another mural for the Plastics Co. in Hamden resulted in the development and pending patent for a process of casting concrete in polystyrene foam. From this same process Marshall created a concrete sundial to set atop the science building of the Taft School in Watertown, Conn. Another school commission was a dormitory facade and panel figure for Fairfield University in Fairfield, Conn. The titan of Marshall's career is the famed two-story screen of concrete for the Hartford National Bank & Trust Co. in Hartford. The screen was made up of 92 separate sections, each weighing 600 to 800 pounds and the completion was a labor of 2 years.

At the moment, the Boston artist, now residing in Easton, Conn., is at work on an architectural competition, a fountain for Fairmount Park in Philadelphia. The dynamic creative forces of young Marshall can have a pronounced effect upon the new art of America and the urban renewal of tomorrow.

Cuba Receives U.S. Wheat VFW Protest Praised

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 23, 1964

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, shipment of U.S. wheat to Cuba in violation

of the terms under which sales were made to Russia have been properly criticized by the VFW. As a member of that organization, I command the commander in chief, Joseph J. Lombardo, for his forthright statement. I urge appropriate governmental agencies to consider carefully his recommendations.

Commander in Chief Lombardo's letter with an accompanying news release are included here for appropriate consideration:

JULY 22, 1964.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The purpose of this letter is to inform you as to the deep concern with which the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States views reports that U.S. wheat shipments are being transshipped to Red Cuba, and other Communist regimes.

The VFW believes that this situation is so serious that the United States should immediately suspend wheat shipments to the Soviet Union pending a thorough investigation by the proper U.S. agencies.

I have enclosed for your information a copy of a press statement by me which I released today on behalf of the 1,300,000 overseas combat veterans who comprise the membership of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH J. LOMBARDO.

SUSPEND WHEAT SHIPMENTS TO RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 21.—The national commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Mr. Joseph J. Lombardo of Brooklyn, N.Y., today called for a suspension of U.S. wheat shipments to the Soviet Union pending investigation of reports that our wheat is being transshipped to Cuba.

Explaining the VFW's position, Commander Lombardo said, "according to press stories, the captain and first mate of a U.S. ship report that U.S. wheat is being unloaded at a Russian Black Sea port and reloaded aboard a ship bound for Cuba. This is a direct violation of the terms under which the wheat sale was made to the Kremlin."

"It would appear, therefore," Commander Lombardo continued, "two vital issues are involved: First, the Soviet Union breaking its agreement with the United States, and two, the use of U.S. wheat as a means of strengthening the Castro Communist regime in Cuba. If this is happening, then the United States finds itself in the strange position of building up a regime dedicated to our own destruction."

"The VFW urges," Commander Lombardo added, "that an immediate and vigorous investigation be undertaken by the appropriate agencies of the U.S. Government to ascertain the correctness of these reports of the Kremlin sending U.S. wheat to Cuba. The VFW also urges that pending the completion of such investigation, U.S. wheat shipments should be completely suspended. If such reported doubledealing by the Soviet Union is correct, U.S. interests will have been protected by suspending such shipments immediately." Continuing, Commander Lombardo explained, "the investigation should not be confined to the matter of transshipment of U.S. grain to Cuba alone. If transshipment of our wheat to any Communist nation has taken place, it is, also, in violation of the wheat sale agreement, and would also justify termination of the arrangement."

Concluding, Commander Lombardo stated, "this entire episode of a U.S. merchant ship being shot at and boarded in international waters, together with the U.S. captain's report of transshipped wheat to Red Cuba, demonstrates clearly the background of hypocrisy, ingratitude, and apparent outright breach of faith on the part of the Kremlin. But, of course, we should have

learned long ago that we shouldn't be surprised by any of these actions by the Soviet Union."

Statement in Support of Amendment Offered by Representative Fascell to the Housing and Community Development Act of 1964

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 23, 1964

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to place my solid support behind an amendment to the Housing and Community Development Act of 1964, which has been proposed by my colleague, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL].

This amendment is the outgrowth of a most inequitable FHA requirement which has been discovered to be not only unfair, but also a burden on this Nation's effort to upgrade its higher education. I have reference to title V of the National Housing Act, which permits FHA to extract from nonprofit educational institutions an adjusted premium upon prepayment of FHA-insured mortgages.

This adjusted premium is actually a penalty for being able to pay off a note ahead of schedule. Of course, an adjusted premium is better than having to pay the entire premium, but why should a nonprofit educational institution be required to pay any extra premium to a Government agency? When an institution is fortunate enough to pay off a mortgage prior to maturity, it should not have to pay for 1-cent of insurance that was not used. After all, do mortgagees normally receive interest for anything more than the time the money was used?

The gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] has performed a great service to education in this country by bringing to the attention of Congress the inequity of this practice. I join with him in deplored the example of Miami University having to pay FHA an adjusted premium of \$49,691 on prepayments of a \$4,969,110 loan to build 533 university apartments and a new student union building. The fact is that it was HHFA's requirement that the university obtain clear title to the development site that precipitated the prepayment.

Miami had not been able to complete its development of both the student union and the 533 apartments with its original loan so the university applied to HHFA for a loan to supplement the \$4,969,110 loan secured from the Trust Co. of New Jersey. HHFA directed that the university would have to have a clear title to the student union site to be eligible for the HHFA loan, the Trust Co. of New Jersey would not give a partial release, and Miami was forced to repay the loan in advance. Thereupon they were penalized by FHA to the tune of \$49,691 for a prepayment virtually required by HHFA.

One example such as this is enough. There is no reason for Congress to sup-